FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

a. Agency Name: USFS - Mendocino National Forest
b. Organizational Unit:
c. Address: 825 N Humboldt Ave
e. City: Willows State: CA Zip: 95988
f. Federal Id Number: 53-0934116 DUNS Number:
g. Agency fiscal year (begining month and day): October-01
h. Agency Type (Please check one)

- ○ City
- ○ County
- ◉ U.S. Forest Service
- ○ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District
- ○ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ○ Other Federal Agency
- ○ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe
- ○ Educational Institution
- ○ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ○ State Agency
- ○ District

2. Project Information

a. Project Name: General Application Requirements
b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ◉ Yes ○ No
c. Implementing Agency Name:
d. Amount of Funds Requested: Project Cost:

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G08-02-10-D01	Fouts Springs Water Development	160,000	57,000	217,000
2	G08-02-10-R03	Soda Creek Road Decommission	127,000	47,000	174,000
3	G08-02-10-R06	Yolla Bolly Middle Eel Decommission	284,000	100,000	384,000
4		TOTAL	571,000	204,000	775,000

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

3. Contact

a. Authorized Representative

Name	Thomas A. Contreras				
Title	Forest Supervisor				
Mailing Address	825 N Humboldt Avenue				
City	Willows	State	CA	Zip	95988
Telephone	(530) 934-3316			Fax	
E-mail Address	tcontreras@fs.fed.us				

b. Project Administrator

Name	Tricia Christofferson				
Title	Forest Recreation Officer				
Mailing Address	825 N Humboldt Avenue				
City	Willows	State	CA	Zip	95988
Telephone	(530) 934-1167			Fax	(530) 934-7384
E-mail Address	tchristofferson@fs.fed.us				

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

A. Location Map

Attachments: Mendocino National Forest Location Map

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) years? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number
1	SWECO 480 Trail Tractor	SWECO	SWECO 480	2008	SC480 208122	OR-2-ME-61
1	Dump Trailer	Tru-Dump	Dump	2008	1T9DT122X81042544	OR-2-ME-60

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) — ( ) Yes (●) No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
Adjustments to species list	Table 2

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
Wolverine (Gulo gulo)	FSS, ST, SFP	Dependent on mature forest stands in the winter. Utilizes most habitat types at other times.	Potential low. Potential denning and foraging habitat.	Yes
American marten (Martes americana)	FSS	Mature to late successional conifer forests; 60% or more canopy closure for denning.	Potential low due to elevation. Potential denning and foraging habitat.	Yes

Pacific fisher (Martes pennanti)	FSS, FC, CSSC, BLMSS	Mature to late successional conifer forests; 60% or greater canopy closure for denning.	Potential denning and foraging habitat.	Yes
Ringtail (Bassariscus astutus)	SP	Hollow trees, logs, snags, and rock in riparian, brush, and oak habitats.	Potential denning and foraging habitat.	Yes
American badger (Taxidea taxus)	CSSC	Prefers drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Potential denning and foraging habitat.	Yes
Western red bat (Lasiurus blossevillii)	FSS	Forages within woodlands, orchards, over chaparral, and riparian edges.	Potential roosting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Townsend's big-eared bat	FSS, CSSC, BLMSS	Forages along edge habitats.	Suitable roosting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus)	FSS, CSSC, BLMSS	Forages in desert washes, open grasslands, oak svannah, forests with limited understory. Roosts in oaks and large snags in conifer-hardwood and oak woodlands, bridges, buildings, etc.	Suitable roosting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Fringed myotis (Myotis thysanodes)	BLMSS	Xeric woodland, desert scrub, grassland, sage grassland, coniferous and deciduous forest. Roosts in caves, buildings, mines, rock crevices, bridges, and large snags.	Suitable roosting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Small footed myotis (Myotis ciliolabrum)	BLMSS	Mesic habitats in deserts, chaparral, riparian zones, and coniferous forests. Roosts in rock crevices, snags, buildings, bridges, caves, and mines.	Suitable roosting and foraging habitat.	Yes

Long eared myotis (Myotis evotis)	BLMSS	Shrublands, sage, chaparral, agricultural fields, coniferous forest, mixed deciduous forest, and grasslands. Roosts in rock crevices, caves, buildings, mines, bridges, tree cavities, under bark.	Suitable roosting and foraging habitat	Yes
Yuma myotis (Myotis yumanensis)	BLMSS	Utilizes a wide variety of habitats including riparian, arid scrubland, deserts, forests. Roosts in bridges, buildings, rock crevices, caves, mines, tree cavities.	Suitable habitat within the OHV area. Located at Red Bridge, Gray Pine Campground, Lovelady Trail, near Pinnacle Rock.	No. This bat is widespread and abundant and utilizes a wide variety of roost types. There is a low potential for adverse affects.
Western mastiff bat (Eumops perotis californicus)	CSSC, BLMSS	Large rock features near chaparral, oak woodland, grasslands, meadows, flood plains, and pine belt.	Limited potential habitat in the OHV area. Trails over 300 feet from potential sites.	No. Potential disturbance to likely roost sites is low.
Spotted bat (Euderma maculatum)	CSSC, BLMSS	Large rock features near forest openings, riparian, wetlands, and meadows.	Limited potential habitat in the OHV area. Trails over 300 feet from potential sites.	No. Potential disturbance to likely roost sites is low.
Black tailed deer (Odocoilius hemionus columbianus)	SLC	Found in all habitats at varying densities. Prefers some early successional stages for foraging.	Suitable summer, winter, and fawning habitat.	Yes
Tule elk (Cervus elaphus nannodes)	SLC	Riparian, meadows, herbaceous, oak woodlands, and brush stands.	Known only at Lake Pillsbury area and the Stonyford area (off Forest).	No. Although numerous old sightings have been reported in the OHV area, only 1 herd exists at Lake Pillsbury and disturbance from OHVs is very limited.
Western gray squirrel (Sciurus griseus)	SLC	Oak woodlands and conifer hardwood stands, snags of all types.	Habitat within the OHV area.	Yes
Douglas tree squirrel (Tamiasciurus douglasii)	SLC	Conifer and conifer hardwood forests. Highest quality over 40% canopy. Also occurs in younger conifer stands in smaller densities.	Potential habitat in the OHV area.	Yes

Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	FT, CSSC	Late successional conifer and conifer hardwood forests. Closed canopy forest 60% or greater for nesting.	Known nest sites within the OHV area.	Yes
Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)	FT, SE	Lakes and open water; nests in large trees.	Known nesting exists at Lake Pillsbury and Letts Lake is used for foraging.	No. Known nest sites at Lake Pillsbury are greater than one mile from OHV trails.
Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)	CSSC, SP	Rolling foothills, streams and canyons, open mountain slopes, cliffs, and rock outcrops.	Potential habitat in the OHV area.	Yes
Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum)	FSS,SE, SP	Large rock cliffs. Forages in open vegetation and over waterways or water bodies.	Known nest site within the OHV area.	No. Nest sites are over 0.5 miles from any OHV trail. Potential for disturbance is low.
Prairie falcon (Falco mexicanus)	CSSC	Sheltered cliff ledges with open terrain for foraging.	Limited nesting sites exist. Nesting sites have not been located.	No. Potential nesting sites over 0.5 miles from OHV trails.
Merlin (Falco columbarius)	CSSC	Grasslands, woodlands, pine, and hardwood conifer habitats. Does not breed in California.	Potential wintering habitat in the OHV area.	No. Reproduction not affected. Minimal affect to foraging birds.
Northern goshawk (Accipiter gentiles)	FSS, CSSC	Late successional conifer and conifer hardwood forests; 40% or more canopy closure for nesting.	Known nest sites within OHV area. Potential nesting and foraging in other portions of the OHV area.	Yes
Sharp shinned hawk (Accipiter striatus)	CSSC	Riparian areas in mixed conifer, hardwood, conifer hardwood, and pine.	Potential nesting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Coopers hawk (Accipiter cooperi)	CSSC	Dense live oak, deciduous, and forest habitats near water.	Potential nesting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Swainsons hawk (Buteo swainsoni)	FSS, ST, CSSC	Associated closely with open grasslands containing scattered trees or shrubs for nesting and an adequate prey base.	Limited potential foraging or nesting habitat.	No. Limited habitat adjacent to trails, no known nest sites, and low level of noise disturbance.

Northern harrier (Circus cyaneus)	CSSC	Open grasslands, wetlands, meadows, and rangelands.	Limited habitat only in glades and meadows.	No. Typically occurs at lower elevations and agricultural fields.
Osprey (Pandion haliaetus)	CSSC	Conifer or hardwood habitats associated with lakes, rivers, and reservoirs.	Nesting pair at Letts Lake.	Yes
White tailed kite (Elanus leucurus)	SP	Agricultural fields, grasslands, and meadows. Uses trees for cover.	Minimal amount of foraging habitat available.	No. Probability of occurrence is low.
Burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia)	CSSC, BLMSS	Open dry grassland, open shrub in ponderosa pine.	Potential habitat present but limited.	Yes
Long eared owl (Asio otus)	CSSC	Riparian thickets, wooded washes. Mixed conifer hardwood habitat.	Potential nesting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Pileated woodpecker (Dryocopus pileatus)	SLC	Late successional forests, large diameter conifer snags.	Potential nesting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Acorn woodpecker (Melanerpes formicivorous)	SLC	Hardwood and conifer hardwood forests of variable crown closures with snags of all types.	Potential nesting and foraging habitat.	Yes
California thrasher (Taxostoma redivivum)	SLC	Mid to late successional chaparral and shrub.	Potential nesting and foraging habitat.	Yes
Double crested cormorant (Phalacrocorax auritus	CSSC	Lakes, large rivers, or reservoirs	Limited to Letts Lake and Lake Pillsbury.	No. Probability of use and disturbance is low.
Willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii)	FSS, SE, CSSC	Moist wet meadows with willows and alders. Typically at higher elevations.	Potential, but unlikely for nesting. No known nest sites on the Forest. Detected during mistnetting outside OHV area & unconfirmed detection on annual BBS route within OHV area.	No. Disturbance from OHV use is highly unlikely due to minimal nesting habitat.
Purple martin (Progne subis)	CSSC	Nests in cavities in valley foothills in hardwood, conifer, hardwood conifer, and riparian habitats at lower elevations.	Potential habitat.	Yes

Yellow warbler (Dendroica petechia)	CSSC	Riparian woodlands, chaparral, and open mixed conifer with brush.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Bells sage sparrow (Amphispiza belli belli)	CSSC	Semi open chaparral and chamise.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Yellow breasted chat (Icteria virens)	CSSC	Riparian thickets in valley foothills and woodlands.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Vauxs swift (Chaetura vauxi)	CSSC	Nests in cavities mainly in Douglas fir and redwood forests.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus)	CSSC	Open lowlands and foothills in hardwood, hardwood conifer, and riparian. Nests in shrubs and trees.	Potential habitat.	Yes
California horned lark (Eremophila alpestris actia)	CSSC	Grassland and other open habitats with low sparse vegetation.	Potential for occurrence, limited habitat available.	Yes
California gull (Larus californicus)	CSSC	Lacustrine, riverine, and cropland habitats. Nests on islands.	Detected on annual BBS route at Lake Pillsbury.	No. Wintering habitat only.
California red legged frog (Rana aurora draytonii)	FT, CSSC	Slow moving or still water in perennial streams, ponds and lakes below 4500 ft elevation.	Potential habitat, but occurrence unlikely.	Yes
Northern red legged frog (Rana aurora aurora)	FSS, CSSC	Slow moving or still water in perennial streams, ponds and lakes.	Potential habitat, but occurrence unlikely.	Yes
Foothill yellow legged frog (Rana boylii)	FSS, CSSC, BLMSS	Cold, fast moving perennial and permanent streams.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Western spadefoot toad (Scaphiopus hammondi)	CSSC, BLMSS	Central Valley foothills in grasslands and valley foothill hardwood woodlands.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Tailed frog (Ascaphus truei)	CSSC	Permanent, low temperature streams in conifer habitats.	Outside range.	No
Southern torrent salamander (Rhyacotriton variegatus)	FSS, CSSC	Cold, permanent seeps and small streams with 80 percent or greater canopy closure.	Suitable habitat very limited.	Yes

Northwestern pond turtle (Clemmys marmorata)	FSS, CSSC	Intermittent and permanent streams; also requires rocks and logs for basking and cover.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (Democerus californicus dimorphus)	FT	All elderberry plants up to 750 feet elevation, and elderberry plants within riparian areas only, between 750 and 3000 feet in elevation.	Potential habitat is limited.	Yes
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (Branchinecta lynchi)	FT	Vernal pools.	No habitat available.	No. Vernal pools do not exist within the OHV area.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	Vernal pools.	No habitat available.	No. Vernal pools do not exist within the OHV area.
Coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)	FT, ST, CSSC	Cold water streams, generally 5th field or 6th field.	Known to occur rarely within Forest boundary. Approx. 8 miles from OHV area. Limited to west side of Forest.	Yes. Potential downstream affects only.
Chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)	FT	Cold water streams, generally 5th field or 6th field.	Occurs below Lake Pillsbury dam. Limited to west side of Forest.	Yes. Potential downstream affects only.
Steelhead, Northern California ESU (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	FT	Cold water streams, generally 5th field or 6th field, draining into the Eel River system.	Occurs below Lake Pillsbury dam. Limited to West side of Forest.	Yes. Potential downstream affects only.
Steelhead, Central Valley ESU (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	FT	Cold water streams, generally 5th field or 6th field.	Grindstone District only.	No. Fish passage blocked into OHV area by downstream barriers.
Clear Lake hitch (Lavina exilicauda chi)	FSS, CSSC	Lower reaches of Middle Creek and Clear Lake downstream of the Forest Boundary.	Spawning and rearing habitat only in Middle Creek downstream of OHV area.	Yes
Hardhead (Mylopharodon conocephalus)	FSS. CSSC	Warmer water, large deep pools with low velocities, typically associated with larger streams.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Green sturgeon (Acipenser medirostris)	FC, CSSC	Commonly found in brackish waters. Will ascend streams for spawning in winter.	No potential habitat.	No. Fish passage blocked by downstream dams.

River lamprey (Lampetra ayresi	CSSC	From small streams to large rivers within the Sacramento and Eel River drainages.	Potential habitat in the OHV area. No known occurrences on Forest or within 20 miles of OHV area.	No. Very limited potential downstream effects.
Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	SLC	Widespread in cold water streams.	Known locations within the OHV area.	Yes
Beaked tracyina (Tracyina rostrata)	FSS, CNPS1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Oval-leaved viburnum (Viburnum ellipticum)	CNPS2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Water howellia (Howellia aquatilis)	FT	Requires ponds, shallow lakes, or slow moving sloughs that dry out at the end of the growing season.	Minimal potential habitat.	No. Potential for affects from trail use is low.
Scabrid alpine tarplant	FSS	Rocky outcrops and scree slopes of mountain peaks in an open sub alpine type of vegetation.	Habitat in OHV area. Potential for impacts from non designed trails.	Yes
Dimorphic snapdragon	FSS	Serpentine chaparral openings on Henneke soil slopes and roadcuts.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Konocti manzanita (Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. elegans)	CNPS1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, volcanic.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Raiches manzanita (Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. raichei)	CNPS1B	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest openings, rocky, serpentinite.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Jepson s milk vetch (Astragalus rattanii var. jepsonianus)	CNPS1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands, serpentinite.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Big scale balsamroot (Balsamorhiza macrolepis var. macrolepis)	FSS, CNPS1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands, sometimes serpentinite.	Potential habitat.	Yes

Botrychium crenulatum	FSS, CNPS2	Wet meadows with mature to late successional conifer forest located adjacent to the meadows.	No known populations, could reduce habitat due to impacts to wet meadows.	Yes
Botrychium virginianum	FSS, CNPS2	Wet meadows with mature to late successional conifer forest located adjacent to the meadows.	No known populations, could reduce habitat due to impacts to wet meadows.	Yes
Indian Valley brodiaea (Brodiaea coronaria spp. rosea)	FSS, SE, CNPS1B	Oak woodland at the edge of ephemeral drainages and serpentine flats.	Habitat in OHV area, potential for impacts from non designed trails.	Yes
Pink creamsacs (Castilleja rubicundula ssp. rubicundula)	CNPS1B	Chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands.	Population near Black Diamond.	Yes
Stony Creek spurge (Chamaesyce ocellata ssp. rattanii)	CNPS1B	Sandy or rocky chaparral, valley and foothill grassland.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Clustered lady slipper orchid (Cypripedium fasciculatum)	FSS	Mature and late successional conifer and conifer hardwood habitat.	Habitat in OHV area, potential for impacts from non designed trails.	Yes
Mountain lady slipper orchid (Cypripedium montanum)	FSS	Mature and late successional conifer and conifer hardwood habitat.	Habitat in OHV area, potential for impacts from non designed trails.	Yes
Norris's beard moss (Didymodon norrisii)	CNPS2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, intermittently mesic, rocky.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Snow Mountain willowherb (Epilobium nivium)	FSS, CNPS1B	Crevices of rocky outcrops and dry talus and shaley slopes on mountain tops, near road.	Populations located adjacent to trails and road.	Yes
Woolly star (Eriastrum brandegeae)	FSS, CNPS1B	Chaparral openings and in disturbed openings in chamise on serpentine soils.	Populations located adjacent to trails and road.	Yes
Tracy's eriastrum (Eriastrum tracyi)	CNPS1B, SR	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Potential habitat.	Yes

Snow Mountain buckwheat (Eriogonum nervulosum)	FSS, CNPS1B	Barren serpentine outcrops and slopes.	Habitat in OHV area, potential for impacts from non designed trails.	Yes
Adobe lily (Fritillaria pluriflora)	CNPS1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Stebbins harmonia (Harmonia stebbinsii	FSS, CNPS1B	Endemic to serpentine soils on south facing slopes.	Habitat in OHV area, potential for impacts from non designed trails.	Yes
Glandular western flax (Hesperolinon adenophyllum)	CNPS1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, serpentinite.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Drymaria like dwarf flax (Hesperolinon drymariordes)	FSS, CNPS1B	Openings of serpentine grey pine chaparral, northern interior cypress forest and mixed serpentine chaparral.	Populations located adjacent to trails and road.	Yes
Tehama County western flax (Hesperolinon tehamense)	CNPS1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, serpentinite.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Bolander's horkelia (Horkelia bolanderi)	CNPS1B	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows seeps, valley and foothill grassland edges.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Colusa layia (Layia septentrionalis)	CNPS1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, sandy, serpentinite.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Anthony Peak lupine (Lupinus antoninus)	FSS, CNPS1B	Grows on rocky outcrops and talus and shaley slopes on mountaintops above timberline.	Habitat in OHV area, potential for impacts from non designed trails.	Yes
Cobb Mountain lupine (Lupinus sericatus	CNPS1B	Broadleaved upland forests, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Elongate copper moss (Mielichhoferia elongata)	FSS, CNPS2	Cismontane woodland, usually vernally mesic.	Potential habitat.	Yes

Sonoma beardtongue (Penstemon newberryi var. sonomensis)	CNPS1B	Rocky chaparral.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Eel grass pondweed (Potamogeton zosteriformis)	CNPS2	Marshes and swamps.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Green jewel flower Streptanthus breweri var. hesperidis)	CNPS1B	Chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, serpentinite, rocky.	Potential habitat.	Yes
Three Peaks jewel flower (Streptanthus morrisonii ssp. elatus)	CNPS1B	Serpentinite chaparral.	Potential habitat.	Yes

PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

Attachments: HMP Maps Submitted to OHMVR Division

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria
Wolverine	3 sightings on Forest occur adjacent to the OHV area (1978). None from protocol surveys done in 2000.	R5 carnivore camera and track plate station protocols (PSW GTR 157, 1995)	Degree of disturbance to den sites, reproduction, and home range use.	To locate and reduce negative disturbances to den sites and home range use.	Relocate trails from sensitive areas if disturbance is determined to be a factor.	Den sites continue to be utilized.
American marten	Few incidental sightings within OHV area, none from protocol surveys done in 2000. No den sites identified.	R5 carnivore camera and track plate station protocols (PSW GTR 157, 1995)	Degree of disturbance to den sites, reproduction, and home range use.	To locate and reduce negative disturbances to den sites and home range use.	Relocate trails from sensitive areas if disturbance is determined to be a factor.	Den sites continue to be utilized.

Pacific fisher	Few incidental sightings within OHV area, none from protocol surveys done in 2000. No den sites identified.	R5 carnivore camera and track plate station protocols (PSW GTR 157, 1995)	Degree of disturbance to den sites, reproduction, and home range use.	To locate and reduce negative disturbances to den sites and home range use.	Relocate trails from sensitive areas if disturbance is determined to be a factor.	Den sites continue to be utilized.
Ringtail	7 incidental sightings recorded, scattered throughout the OHV area.	No surveys have been conducted.	Degree of disturbance to den sites, reproduction, and home range use.	To locate and reduce negative disturbances to den sites and home range use.	Relocate trails from sensitive areas if disturbance is determined to be a factor.	Den sites continue to be utilized.
American badger	4 incidental sightings recorded near Trough Ridge, Middle Creek, and Howard Mill	No surveys have been conducted.	Degree of disturbance to den sites, reproduction, and home range use.	To locate and reduce negative disturbances to den sites and home range use.	Relocate trails from sensitive areas if disturbance is determined to be a factor.	Den sites continue to be utilized.
Western red bat	Presence has not been confirmed.	Acoustic surveys in 2003 and netting surveys in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, and 2004.	Degree of disturbance to maternity roosts.	Determine if noise disturbance is causing bats to abandon long-term roost sites.	Relocate trails from long-term roost sites if noise disturbance is determined to be a factor (causing roost abandonment).	Roost sites continue to be utilized.

Townsend's big eared bat	Confirmed foraging at Lower Letts Lake. Maternity colonies have been located near Bartlett Springs.	Netting surveys in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, and 2004.	Degree of disturbance to hibernation and reproduction from trails located adjacent to roosts.	Determine if noise disturbance is causing bats to abandon long-term roost sites.	Relocate trails from long-term roost sites if noise disturbance is determined to be a factor (causing roost abandonment).	Roost sites continue to be utilized.
Pallid bat	Confirmed foraging along Little Stony Creek.	Acoustic surveys in 2003 and netting surveys in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, and 2004.	Degree of disturbance to hibernation and reproduction from trails located adjacent to roosts.	Determine if noise disturbance is causing bats to abandon long-term roost sites.	Relocate trails from long-term roost sites if noise disturbance is determined to be a factor (causing roost abandonment).	Roost sites continue to be utilized.
Fringed myotis	Has been confirmed at Lower Lett's Lake and near Pinnacle Rock.	Acoustic surveys in 2003 and netting surveys in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, and 2004.	Degree of disturbance to hibernation and reproduction from trails located adjacent to roosts.	Determine if noise disturbance is causing bats to abandon long-term roost sites.	Relocate trails from long-term roost sites if noise disturbance is determined to be a factor (causing roost abandonment).	Roost sites continue to be utilized.

Small footed myotis	2 unconfirmed detections at Lovelady Trail.	Acoustic surveys in 2003 and netting surveys in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, and 2004.	Degree of disturbance to hibernation and reproduction from trails located adjacent to roosts.	Determine if noise disturbance is causing bats to abandon long-term roost sites.	Relocate trails from long-term roost sites if noise disturbance is determined to be a factor (causing roost abandonment).	Roost sites continue to be utilized.
Long eared myotis	Confirmed at Red Bridge & Gray Pine Campground.	Acoustic surveys in 2003 and netting surveys in 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, and 2004.	Degree of disturbance to hibernation and reproduction from trails located adjacent to roosts.	Determine if noise disturbance is causing bats to abandon long-term roost sites.	Relocate trails from long-term roost sites if noise disturbance is determined to be a factor (causing roost abandonment).	Roost sites continue to be utilized.
Black tailed deer	Two herds (Lake and Alder Springs) exist within the OHV area. Winter, critical winter, and summer ranges and fawning areas exist.	CDFG has conducted pellet transects and monitoring is conducted through returned hunting tags.	Degree of affects to fawning and wintering areas and disturbance to foraging behavior.	To reduce animal stress and loss of health due to disrupted foraging or long distance escape to hiding cover, especially in critical months (winter/birthing).	Reduce high trail density in areas where hiding cover is not readily available. Hiding cover and foraging habitat could also be enhanced to improve quality and quantity.	Maintain mean population levels over time in the direct vicinity of trails. Improvement of habitat conditions.

Tule elk	Two populations occur in the vicinity. 1 at Lake Pillsbury and 1 off Forest (Elk Cr.), although numerous old sightings (1985 & 86) have been reported in the OHV area.	CDFG has radio-collared elk in the Lake Pillsbury area.	Degree of disturbance to herd.	To reduce animal stress and loss of health due to disrupted foraging or long distance escape to hiding cover, especially in critical months (winter/birthing).	Reduce high trail density in areas where hiding cover is not readily available. Hiding cover and foraging habitat could also be enhanced to improve quality and quantity.	Maintain mean population levels over time in the direct vicinity of trails. Improvement of habitat conditions.
Western gray squirrel	Widely distributed on the Forest.	Surveys have not been conducted	Degree of behavioral modification from noise disturbance.	To reduce animal stress and loss of health due to disrupted foraging or long distance escape to hiding cover, especially in critical months (winter/birthing).	Reduce high trail density in areas where hiding cover is not readily available. Hiding cover and foraging habitat could also be enhanced to improve quality and quantity.	Maintain mean population levels over time in the direct vicinity of trails. Improvement of habitat conditions.

Douglas tree squirrel	Widely distributed on the Forest.	Surveys have not been conducted	Degree of behavioral modification from noise disturbance.	To reduce animal stress and loss of health due to disrupted foraging or long distance escape to hiding cover, especially in critical months (winter/birthing).	Reduce high trail density in areas where hiding cover is not readily available. Hiding cover and foraging habitat could also be enhanced to improve quality and quantity.	Maintain mean population levels over time in the direct vicinity of trails. Improvement of habitat conditions.
Northern spotted owl	Numerous nest sites and nesting/foraging habitat exist in the OHV area.	R5 spotted owl survey protocol	Disturbance to nesting owls.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

Golden eagle	Numerous incidental sightings have been recorded throughout the entire OHV area.	No surveys have been conducted.	Disturbance to nesting eagles.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
Northern goshawk	3 known nest sites occur within the OHV area. Numerous incidental sightings throughout area. Surveys also conducted at Trough Springs Ridge, Cedar Camp, &York Cabin.	Survey Methodology for Northern Goshawks PSW, USDA.	Disturbance to nest sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

Sharp shinned hawk	Detected on annual BBS routes.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
Cooper's hawk	Detected on annual BBS routes.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

Osprey	Nest sites exist at Letts Lake and Lake Pillsbury. Also detected on annual BBS routes.	No protocol, nest site surveys conducted. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
Burrowing owl	No sitings.	No species specific surveys.	Disturbance to or potential destruction of nesting burrows.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

Long eared owl	Sightings at Rocky Point and Panther Creek.	No species specific surveys.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
Pileated woodpecker	Numerous sightings reported throughout the OHV area. Also detected on annual BBS routes.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

Acorn woodpecker	One recorded sighting at Lake Pillsbury, however, they are seen throughout the Forest. Detected on annual BBS routes.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
California thrasher	Detected on annual BBS routes.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

Purple martin	Detected on annual BBS routes. Also detected at Ruppert Ridge.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
Yellow warbler	Detected on annual BBS route. Also numerous detections within OHV area.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

Bell's sage sparrow	Detected on annual BBS routes.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
Yellow breasted chat	Detected on annual BBS routes.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

Vaux's swift	No known sightings.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
Loggerhead shrike	One detected on annual BBS route.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.

California horned lark	No known sightings.	No species specific surveys. 2 BBS routes in OHV area.	Disturbance to nesting sites.	To reduce disturbance at known nest sites.	To improve buffer strips along trails where potential nesting habitat occurs; relocate trails to avoid nest sites; and/or improve suitable habitat outside of the disturbance influence, within the OHV area.	Continued use of known nests and suitable habitat.
California red legged frog	Surveys were conducted in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001. Red-legged frogs have not been recorded on the Forest.	USFWS Site assessment and field survey protocol for California red legged frogs, NBS, A standardized protocol for surveying aquatic amphibians, California Academy of Sciences developed amphibian and reptile survey protocol.	Hazards to red legged frogs (all life phases) from stream crossings.	To reduce or eliminate potential interaction between these species and the trail users and to reduce or eliminate sedimentation in the streams (if any) from this use.	Harden stream crossings, reduce or eliminate erosion from crossing approaches /exits through reconstruction or erosion control measures, or elevate the crossing above the stream completely.	No or minimal loss of adults or their eggs from stream crossing use. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.

Northern red legged frog	Surveys were conducted in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001. Red-legged frogs have not been recorded on the Forest.	USFWS Site assessment and field survey protocol for California red legged frogs, NBS, A standardized protocol for surveying aquatic amphibians, California Academy of Sciences developed amphibian and reptile survey protocol.	Hazards to red legged frogs (all life phases) from stream crossings.	To reduce or eliminate potential interaction between these species and the trail users and to reduce or eliminate sedimentation in the streams (if any) from this use.	Harden stream crossings, reduce or eliminate erosion from crossing approaches /exits through reconstruction or erosion control measures, or elevate the crossing above the stream completely.	No or minimal loss of adults or their eggs from stream crossing use. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.
Foothill yellow legged frog	Surveys were conducted in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001. Red-legged frogs have not been recorded on the Forest.	USFWS Site assessment and field survey protocol for California red legged frogs, NBS, A standardized protocol for surveying aquatic amphibians, California Academy of Sciences developed amphibian and reptile survey protocol.	Hazards to yellow legged frogs (all life phases) from stream crossings.	To reduce or eliminate potential interaction between these species and the trail users and to reduce or eliminate sedimentation in the streams (if any) from this use.	Harden stream crossings, reduce or eliminate erosion from crossing approaches /exits through reconstruction or erosion control measures, or elevate the crossing above the stream completely.	No or minimal loss of adults or their eggs from stream crossing use. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.

Western spadefoot toad	Surveys were conducted in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001. Spadefoot toads have not been recorded on the Forest.	USFWS Site assessment and field survey protocol for California red legged frogs, NBS, A standardized protocol for surveying aquatic amphibians, California Academy of Sciences developed amphibian and reptile survey protocol.	Disturbance to juveniles at temporary breeding ponds. Adults stay mostly underground.	To reduce or eliminate potential interaction between these species and the trail users and to reduce or eliminate sedimentation in the streams (if any) from this use.	Harden stream crossings, reduce or eliminate erosion from crossing approaches /exits through reconstruction or erosion control measures, or elevate the crossing above the stream completely.	No or minimal loss of adults or their eggs from stream crossing use. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.
Southern torrent salamander	Specific surveys have not been conducted. Suitable habitat is very limited.	No species specific surveys protocols.	Disturbance or harm to salamanders at stream crossings.	To reduce or eliminate potential interaction between these species and the trail users and to reduce or eliminate sedimentation in the streams (if any) from this use.	Harden stream crossings, reduce or eliminate erosion from crossing approaches /exits through reconstruction or erosion control measures, or elevate the crossing above the stream completely.	No or minimal loss of adults or their eggs from stream crossing use. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.

Northwestern pond turtle	Numerous sightings have been recorded throughout the OHV area.	USFWS Site assessment and field survey protocol for California red legged frogs, NBS, A standardized protocol for surveying aquatic amphibians, California Academy of Sciences developed amphibian and reptile survey protocol.	Disturbance or harm to turtles at stream crossings.	To reduce or eliminate potential interaction between these species and the trail users and to reduce or eliminate sedimentation in the streams (if any) from this use.	Harden stream crossings, reduce or eliminate erosion from crossing approaches /exits through reconstruction or erosion control measures, or elevate the crossing above the stream completely.	No or minimal loss of adults or their eggs from stream crossing use. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Surveys have not been conducted, however, all elderberry bushes are protected.	Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle, USFWS.	Potential disturbance to elderberry bushes disturbed during campground and trail maintenance and public use.	To reduce the risk of disturbance or vegetation loss.	Reroute trails to avoid elderberry bushes (only in suitable elderberry areas), or relocate bushes with USFWS approval.	No loss of elderberry vegetation where suitable habitat occurs (see Table 1).
Coho sNorthern California ESUalmon,	Limited spawning population proximal to OHV system.	1. GYR OHV trail condition rating forms. 2.OHV Enduro event water quality monitoring at key sites along route	Erosion and sedimentation can negatively affect spawning and rearing habitat.	Minimize OHV system affects to fish habitat.	Utilize GYR OHV trail condition checklists. Perform Enduro monitoring annually to identify operational modifications to protect fish and habitat. Implement maintenance as needed.	Minimized trail effects to fish and fish habitat. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.

Chinook salmon, Coastal California ESU	Limited spawning population in Soda Creek 5th field watershed proximal to OHV system.	1. GYR OHV trail condition rating forms. 2.OHV Enduro event water quality monitoring at key sites along route.	Erosion and sedimentation can negatively affect spawning and rearing habitat.	Minimize OHV system affects to fish habitat.	Utilize GYR OHV trail condition checklists. Perform Enduro monitoring annually to identify operational modifications to protect fish and habitat. Implement maintenance as needed.	Minimized trail effects to fish and fish habitat. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.
Steelhead, Northern California ESU	Limited spawning population proximal to OHV system.	1. GYR OHV trail condition rating forms. 2.OHV Enduro event water quality monitoring at key sites along route.	Erosion and sedimentation can negatively affect spawning and rearing habitat.	Minimize OHV system affects to fish habitat.	Utilize GYR OHV trail condition checklists. Perform Enduro monitoring annually to identify operational modifications to protect fish and habitat. Implement maintenance as needed.	Minimized trail effects to fish and fish habitat. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.
Clear Lake Hitch	The OHV system lies 6 or more miles upstream of the current hitch habitat in Middle Creek.	1. GYR OHV trail condition rating forms. 2.OHV Enduro event water quality monitoring at key sites along route.	Hitch spawning populations in this stream are depressed and the habitat is sediment impaired.	Minimize OHV system affects to fish habitat.	Utilize GYR OHV trail condition checklists. Perform Enduro monitoring annually to identify operational modifications to protect fish and habitat. Implement maintenance as needed.	Minimized trail effects to fish and fish habitat. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.

Rainbow trout	OHV trails exist within some rainbow trout habitat and is upstream of many miles of other trout habitat.	1. GYR OHV trail condition rating forms. 2.OHV Enduro event water quality monitoring at key sites along route.	Erosion and sedimentation can negatively affect spawning and rearing habitat.	Minimize OHV system affects to fish habitat.	Utilize GYR OHV trail condition checklists. Perform Enduro monitoring annually to identify operational modifications to protect fish and habitat. Implement maintenance as needed.	Minimized trail effects to fish and fish habitat. No or minimal measurable sedimentation downstream (above background levels) from this use.
Scabrid alpine tarplant	Population near Hull Mtn.	Intuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Dimorphic snapdragon	Populations near OHV trails.	Intuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Konocti manzanita	Population near Letts Creek.	Intuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.

Raiche's manzanita	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Jepson's milk vetch	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Big scale balsamroot	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Botrychium ascendens	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Botrychium crenulatum	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.

Botrychium virginianum	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Indian Valley brodiaea	No known occurrences.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Pink creamsacs	Population near Black Diamond.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Stony Creek spurge	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Clustered lady slipper orchid	No known occurrences.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.

Mountain lady slipper orchid	No known occurrences.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Norris's beard moss	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Snow Mountain willowherb	Populations near Hull Mtn., St. John Mtn., Goat Mtn., and Summit Valley.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Woolly star	Populations located adjacent to trails and road.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Tracy's eriastrum	No known occurrences.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.

Snow Mountain buckwheat	No known occurrences.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Adobe lily	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Stebbins' harmonia	No known occurrences.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Glandular western flax	Populations near Lake Pillsbury, Horse Mtn., Elk Mtn., and Bear Creek CG.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Drymaria like dwarf flax	Populations near Black Diamond and Bear Wallow Spring.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.

Tehama County western flax	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Bolander's horkelia	Population near Hale Ridge.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Colusa layia	Population near Little Stony x Sullivan Creek.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Anthony Peak lupine	Population near Hull Mtn.	ntuitive-controlled surveys in suitable habitat.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Cobb Mountain lupine	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.

Elongate copper moss	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Sonoma beardtongue	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Eel grass pondweed	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Green jewel flower	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Three Peaks jewel flower	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.

Beaked tracyina	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.
Oval leaved viburnum	No known occurrences.	No surveys have been done.	Affects to populations from dust, erosion, trampling.	Protect known plant populations. Prevent or reduce sedimentation.	Construct erosion and dust control measures in areas of known populations. Close unauthorized trails.	Maintaining or increasing plant populations adjacent to trails or roads utilized by OHV traffic.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Wolverine	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Pacific fisher	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Ringtail	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.

Badger	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
American marten	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, & Plant Monitoring,Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, marten occurrence, and/or marten status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Marten Focused Study
All bats	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Black tailed deer	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Tule elk	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Western gray squirrel	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.

Douglas tree squirrel	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Northern spotted owl	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, spotted owl occurrence, and/or owl status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Northern Spotted Owl Focused Study
Northern goshawk	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, goshawk occurrence, and/or goshawk status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Northern Goshawk Focused Study and
All other birds	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
All amphibians and reptiles	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist, OHV Soil Loss Monitoring Checklist, OHV Stream Crossing Checklist. Established photo points at stream crossings.	Pacific Southwest Region OHV / OSV, Wildlife, & Plant Monitoring, Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV / OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist.	Pacific Southwest Region OHV / OSV, Wildlife, & Plant Monitoring. Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV / OSV use and paired non-use sites.	None

All fish	Determine if sediment is noticeably elevated downstream of key trail stream crossings compared to upstream? OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist, OHV Soil Loss Monitoring Checklist, OHV Stream Crossing Checklist. Established photo points at stream crossings.	Pacific Southwest Region OHV / OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring. Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV / OSV use and paired non-use sites.	None
All plants	OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist, OHV Soil Loss Monitoring Checklist	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring. Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	None

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
All species except fish, Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring	Habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status data from OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	If analyses indicate that there are statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and locations of use) will be identified that will trigger the need for management change.	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV/OSV use.
All fish	The checklists and Enduro key point monitoring will indicate if OHV management might have conflicts with these species.	OHV staff will complete checklists. Checklists and trail conditions will be reviewed by a fisheries biologist.	Rec, Fish, and Hydro staff will review problem areas and try to develop solutions.	Line officer decision supported by core ID team to include at least Recreation, Fisheries, and Hydrology.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring	This regional, programmatic monitoring has been pilot-tested for summer and winter seasons. A grid-based sampling frame, a protocol for random selection of OHV-use sample sites with paired non-use sites, and a standardized hexagonal sampling array have been developed and field-tested. Seasonal field methodologies have also been developed and field tested. Data collection includes: habitat condition (including plant damage and noxious weeds); occurrence and status of wildlife & plant species (including special status plants, small mammals, landbirds, owls, accipiters, carnivores, amphibians, reptiles, and other vertebrates); snow depth and compaction; and human use, including OHV use by type and intensity. Phased implementation onto the 19 National Forest in California will began in 2005/2006.	The monitoring design and protocols have been developed and field tested.

Regional Marten Focused Study	The study is on-going. Four seasons of data collection were completed on the first study area, Lake Tahoe Basin, in 2004. The second full year of data collection is under way on the Sierra National Forest, and will end in 10/05. Each study area included at least 40, 2-km2 sample units, half in areas where summer and winter OHV use is permitted and encouraged and half where OHV use is prohibited (designated wilderness). Occurrence of martens, OHV use, and OHV sound is determined in each sample unit. Final data analyses began in 11/05. Analyses of the data from the first study site are incomplete, and no analyses have been made for data from the second site. Preliminary analyses indicate that the proportion of sample units with a marten detection do not appear to be substantially different in the OHV area compared to the non-OHV area in the Lake Tahoe study area, nor is there evidence of sexual segregation as a function of OHV use, nor that marten activity patterns are different. However, these conclus	The monitoring design and protocols have been developed and field tested.
Regional Northern Goshawk Focused Study	This study is in the 2nd year of 4 years of data collection on the Plumas National Forest and a portion of the Almanor Ranger District of the Lassen National Forest. Paired and dose-response OHV experiments have been conducted at nest sites and with radio-tagged dispersing juveniles. A winter portion of the study will begin in winter 2005/2006 to evaluate the relationship of OSVs and goshawk habitat use and nesting initiation. Anticipated end date of field work was 2007/2008 (winter). Final data analysis began in 2008. Results are not anticipated until that time, although patterns will likely emerge as the study approaches closer to the desired sample size.	The monitoring design and protocols have been developed and field tested.

Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study	One summer and one winter of data collection at paired small OHV use and non-use sites was conducted on the Lake Tahoe Basin. Data collection is continuing at larger paired sites on two additional Forests. Data include habitat, OHV use by type and intensity, sound, and vertebrate species composition, abundance, and productivity, with a focus on prey species of marten, goshawk, and spotted owl. Final data analysis began in 2007. Results are not anticipated until that time, although patterns will likely emerge as the study approaches closer to the desired sample size.	The monitoring design and protocols have been developed and field tested.
Regional Northern Spotted Owl Focused Study	Data collected includes behavior, physiology, and reproductive success of northern spotted owls at sites with and without OHV use and at to sites exposed to simulation enduro events. Final data analysis began in 2007. Results are not anticipated until that time, although patterns will likely emerge as the study approaches closer to the desired sample size.	The monitoring design and protocols have been developed and field tested.
Fish. Ensure stream crossings are reviewed regularly according to risk conditions to fish species and corrective actions taken as needed.	Corrective work was identified and implemented.	Yes. Expand fisheries reviews to additional trail systems as needed.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP
Implement seasonal restrictions if necessary.	All species, Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring	12/31/2009	No needed changes have been identified.

Ensure stream crossings are reviewed regularly according to risk conditions to fish species and corrective actions taken as needed.	Fish	12/31/2009	No needed changes have been identified.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
Concern regarding effects of OHVs and OSVs on American marten, northern goshawk, spotted owl, and their prey species led to the development of scientific studies focused on these concerns.	Continue and finish the current focused studies on marten, goshawk, spotted owl, and their prey.
National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Fish and Game, and NRCS are concerned that the system trails are impacting fish and fish habitat. Some of the OHV riding public is worried that USFS will reduce miles of system trail or the season of use of these trails due to concerns over fish and water quality.	Expand fisheries reviews to additional trail systems as needed.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

A. Soil Conservation

a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

Grindstone RD Soil Map
Upper Lake RD North Soil Map
Upper Lake RD South Soil Map
Mendocino NF Soil Conservation Plan

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/26/2009 letter]
- [x] Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/26/2009]
- [x] Published in Newspaper
- [x] News Release Issued
- [ ] Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

Five comments were posted on the OHMVR Division website, and shared with the Forest. All comments provided support for the application including ground operations, water development and restoration projects. Specifically noted through public comment was the need for on-going funding support for maintenance activities due to several factors. These include the Forest's close proximity to the Bay Area and Sacramento metropolitan area, the Forest's large network of OHV routes, continued support for organized events permitted on the Mendocino, and closure of other riding areas such as Clear Creek which has shifted additional use to the Mendocino. These combine to make the Mendocino a key destination area for OHV enthusiasts, as stated through public comment. Public comment supported limited use of the SWECO, and encouraged trail maintenance activities be conducted without the use of heavy equipment where appropriate. Public comment also supported development of the Fouts Springs water system, which will once again provide for drinkable water at this facility. Comments received recognized the unique capability of the Fouts Springs OHV area to serve as a major camping and staging area for large numbers of OHV users. Comment on the Restoration grants noted that the restoration projects "comply with both the spirit and intent of SB742's restoration grant language." The Forest was commended for its "impressive list of partners and stakeholders."

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

a. Were changes mades to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☑

1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. **The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:**

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

   The Mendocino NF OHV program offers legal OHV riding opportunities which meet the needs of a wide range of vehicle types as well as serving users with varying levels of experience. State-of-the art support facilities, well planned educational and informative signing, presence of highly skilled and trained OHV and LE staff, and the strategic use of vehicle control devices as well as trail design all support legal riding activities. Providing this well designed, comprehensive OHV program provides users legal places to recreate, reducing on and off-site unauthorized use.

2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

   The Mendocino National Forest provides state-of-the-art staging, camping and support facilities which complement the designated OHV system. Operation and maintenance of OHV Recreation Facilities is conducted through State grant assistance, as well as through volunteer contributions and federal appropriated dollars. Recently several of the developed campgrounds that support the OHV Staging areas were broght into the Recreation Fee program. Ninety-five percent (95%) of fees collected at these campgrounds will remain on-site and provide additional support for on- going operations and maintenance, as well as provide opportunities for site improvements. Recreation and OHV Technicians are located on-the-ground at OHV Recreation facilities and are charged with on-going operation and maintenance of these facilities in order to ensure a high quality experience for visitors.

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

(●) Yes ( ) No

2. Governing Body Resolution

3. Land Manager Authorization

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700092

1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2007 Ending (Month/Year) 09/2008

b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 1481

iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 10

iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 158884

v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 106.56

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

1. Mendocino National Forest OHV Visitor Use Data (NVUM) 2005 - 2006 for visitor use data. Note: 149,720 visitor days of OHV use were recorded in FY05 and documented in the Project Activity report submitted with the 2006-2007 OHV Grant Application. Through vehicle counts and patrol-person's observations it was determined that use has continued to increase by 2% per year through FY 08, the most recent full year prior to this Grant Request. Although some studies have shown a decrease in overall National Forest visitor use, increases in OHV use on the Mendocino continue as users from areas to the north (Shasta-Chappie) and south (Clear Creek) respond to closures and limited access issues at these areas.

2. The Mendocino National Forest Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) identifies routes available and riding areas open to vehicle use, including OHV use.

3. The Upper Lake and Stonyford Area OHV Guides also show miles of OHV routes open to use.

d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 106.56

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score 4

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 12

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
- [x] At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
- [x] Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) 3 or more skill levels (5 points)
- ( ) 2 skill levels (3 points)
- ( ) 1 skill level (1 point)
- ( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points)
- ( ) Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)
- ( ) Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)
- ( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include cost of indirect overhead): 870000

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
- ( ) 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
- ( ) 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
- ( ) 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
- (●) More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

OHV Grant Balance Spreadsheets - Mendocino National Forest Budget Analyst.

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
- ( ) 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
- ( ) Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
- ( ) First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 3

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
- ( ) First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ( ) In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) No (answer items b and c)
- ( ) Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) At least 5 days per week (5 points)
- ( ) At least once per week (3 points)
- ( ) At least once per month (1 point)
- ( ) Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

The Mendocino National Forest sustains a strong, professional, and consistent law enforcement patrol presence to prevent OHV violations including intrusions into areas where such use is illegal or constitutes a trespass. Law Enforcement Officers and Forest Protection Officers participate in highly visible, saturation patrols, extended/night shifts and aerial surveillance when available. Thirty three "LE monitoring locations" receive focused patrols in areas such as wilderness trailheads, sensitive habitat zones, and cultural resource sites. In addition, free, state-of-the-art OHV visitor guide maps are available and all visitor information media are designed to promote legal operation of OHVs.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)
- [x] Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

In addition to on-going LE patrols, areas with a history of intrusions are signed, gated or permanently barricaded to prevent vehicluar intrusions. OHV trespass impacting in-holdings or adjacent private lands are occasionally detected, reported and mitigated through proactive measures including extra patrols, signage, gates, fencing or barriers to prevent future trespass. In addition, OHV related maps, brochures, kiosks and sigh panels providing information about respecting private property rights and avoiding closed areas are located within every OHV staging area and at trailheads, administrative sites and entry points leading into the Forest.

Information and education about OHV trespass and respect for private property is also available via the Mendocino National Forest website.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)
- [x] Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) 50 or more per year (3 points)
- ( ) 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
- (•) 5 to 19 times per year (1 point)
- ( ) Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) Daily (5 points)
- ( ) On all weekends (4 points)
- ( ) On the majority of weekends (2 points)
- ( ) On major holidays (1 points)
- ( ) None of the above (No points)

d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are offered 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) Weekly (3 points)
- ( ) Monthly (1 point)
- (•) Less frequently than monthly (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts:

Forest Staff, Recreation and OHV Technicians, FPOs and LEOs provide in-person information and education to OHV recreationists seven days per week. Education efforts occur both in the office and in the field at OHV staging areas, campgrounds, trails and within the general forest area. In the fall of 2008, OHV staff along with Wilderness Volunteers, operated 'booths' within the Forest at key hunting access points. Contacts were made with hunters in order to provide targeted educational opportunities to this user group regarding use and interpretation of the newly distributed Motor Vehicle Use Maps (MVUMs) as well as educational information about newly established wilderness areas and the importance of adhering to vehicle restrictions associated with these nationally designated areas. Additionally, Upper Lake Ranger District hosts "Kids in the Creek" an educational program with local children at Middle Creek OHV campground.

9. Website

a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) No (skip to question 10)
- (•) Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address www.fs.fed.us/r5/mendocino/recreation/ohv

b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Map to location
- [x] Hours of operation
- [x] Safety information
- [x] Visitor facilities
- [x] Contact information
- [x] News releases
- [x] Information on responsible riding
- [x] Map of Facilities
- [x] Fee schedule
- [x] Seasonal restrictions
- [x] Link to Division Website
- [ ] Law enforcement contact information

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- [ ] Billboards
- [ ] CDs and/or DVDs
- [ ] Community meetings
- [x] OHV dealers
- [x] Fairs
- [x] News releases
- [x] Other (specify) [Scoping Letters to OHV Mailing List]
- [ ] Television
- [ ] Parades
- [ ] Radio
- [x] Programs at schools

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?
0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) No (answer item b)
- ( ) Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

( ) No (No points)
(•) Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

"Mendocino National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan - Aquatic Conservation Strategy"
"Mendocino National Forest Wildlife Habitat Protection Program/Habitat Management Program 2007"
"Region 5 Forest Service Programmatic Agreement for Off-Highway Vehicle Use"
"Region 5 Programmatic Agreement: The Process for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Undertakings on the National Forests of the Pacific Southwest Region"

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

○ No (No points) ◉ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Soil Monitoring, in adherance with the Mendocino National Forest Soil Conservation Program, is conducted by trained OHV and hydrology/soils staff. Red/Yellow/Green trail rating forms are used to assess and report the condition of trails within the OHV system. Forest Service Best Management Practices, Section 12.24-7, specifically address water quality monitoring specific to OHV. Techniques and methodologies specific to evaluating soil conditions related to OHV use are described in detail in the Mendocino National Forest Soil Conservation Plan.

b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

○ No (No points) ◉ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response When monitoring results in unfavorable soil condition ratings, appropriate, site-specific actions are taken in order to repair, restore or mitigate the problem. This is done in conjunction with the Red/Yellow/Green condition forms. The Mendocino NF also maintains a Wet Weather Policy and Forest Order allowing closure of trails when specific amounts of rain occur. These closures are implemented and monitored in order to allow the trails to be re-opened as soon as adequate drying time has occurred. This provides significant effectiveness in reducing soil loss from use during conditions that would otherwise lead to increased soil erosion and movement of soil off trails.

12. Soil Management - Page 2

c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 2

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

○ Monthly (3 points) ◉ After major rain events (2 points)

○ Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 4

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

◉ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)

○ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)

○ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

The Forest maintains an inventory of seven top-of-the-line Quest Type-1 decibel meters sfficient to outfit all LEOs and most FPOs with the tools to provide a high level of noise enforcement capability. Since June 2001 the Forest has conducted sound checks on thousands of motorcycles and ATVs. All LEOs and FPOs who use sound meters have been trained and certified in the use of this equipment. To date, the Forest has conducted comprehensive sound enforcement checks at more than 30 organized motorcycle enduro events and hosted 15 formal courtesy sound-check workshops with the assistance of Blue Ribbon Coalition and FMF Corporation. Additionally, hundreds of routine and visitor requested sound tests hae been administered since 2001.